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The Pensacola Journal.

WEATHER FORECAST
Rain Friday; Saturday colder and probably fair, fresh south winds shifting to northwest Friday night.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT IS SPLIT ON QUESTION OF WAGES

Representatives of Public and Operators Recommend 25 Per Cent Increase.

MINERS ASK 35 PER CENT

Secretary Green of Miners Has Expressed Belief That Differences Will Be Ironed Out

Washington, Mar. 11.—The commission appointed by President Wilson to settle coal strikes split definitely on questions of wage increases and hours.

The majority, with Henry M. Robinson, representing public, Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators, in their report to the president today is understood to have recommended general wage advances of approximately 25 per cent with no changes in hours and working conditions. This advance includes the 14 per cent granted when the strike ended.

John P. White, representing the miners, refused to concur in this settlement. He is preparing a minority report in which it is reported he will recommend a seven-hour day and increased wages of about thirty-five per cent.

Secretary Green of the miners union after a conference with Secretary Tamm at the White House said there are no radical differences in the two reports, and expressed hope that differences will be ironed out at joint meetings. The president in inviting the commission to undertake settlement said it was important that their conclusion be unanimous. Some administration officials and miners expect the president to request the two sides to get together on a basis of two reports.

The wage increase proposed will absorb the 14 per cent granted when the miners returned to work last November, so that the actual increase is 11 per cent over present wages.

The majority recommended that the check-off system, by which the operators collect from the miners dues to the unions, be retained. It also recommended that the question of differentials be referred to a special commission to be appointed by the joint wage scale conference and to report in two years.

The wage increase would not be made retroactive. The commission did not ask that the powers of the fuel administration be conferred on it.

The majority recommendations were submitted today to President Wilson, but have not yet been made public. White House officials saying they were awaiting the minority report from Mr. White.

Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators, joined with Henry M. Robinson, representing the public in signing the majority report.

The report for several days in an effort to compose its differences and make a unanimous report as it was requested to do in the letter from President Wilson creating it last November.

The majority made no recommendation as to price increases to cover the advance in wages. Its statement that it did not ask for fuel administrator Powers was taken to mean that it held that the question of increased prices was one for the fuel administration to decide.

CROWDS FLOCK TO FAITH DOCTOR
By "Laying of Hands" New Orleans Folk Unburdened of Ills They Say.

New Orleans, March 11.—While crowds early tonight still jammed the streets leading to the little house of John Cudney, of Canada, who calls himself "Brother Isaiah," plans were being made by the city and state medical authorities to investigate published statements of persons who claimed they had been cured of various ailments by the boatman's laying on of the hands. Statements published today that a number claimed Cudney healed them even of ailments of major importance caused crowds to gather.

FISHERMEN FIND WRECKED PLANE

Key West, March 11.—What appeared to have been the wreckage of a large passenger airplane was found bottom up by fishermen last night in the channel off Virgule and towed to shallow water, but it could not be ascertained if there were any bodies in the machine. Naval authorities are investigating the wreckage today. It is stated there is no airplane missing in this district.

ARMY AND NAVY BEING DEPLETED

Washington, Mar. 11.—Unable to make both ends meet on their present pay, officers are resigning, and enlisted men are deserting from the army and navy "in droves," Senators Wadsworth and Poindexter told the senate today.

CURZON BLAMES UNITED STATES

Declaration This Country Responsible for Delay Turkish Settlement Surprising.

STATES NOT INFORMED

Paris Editor Says President's Reference to Imperialism of France Aimed at Foch.

Washington, Mar. 11.—Surprise was expressed at the State Department today at the statement of Earl Curzon placing on the United States blame for delay in settling the Turkish question.

"The State Department has never been informed of the decision of the Supreme Council at London, and its opinion has never been asked," said one of the officials. Members of the American peace delegation were asked about the settlement of the Turkish settlement at Paris last year but the Council refused to discuss the matter then.

It was learned the United States position will be announced as soon as officially informed of the settlement.

Paris, Mar. 11.—President Wilson's charge against France made in the letter he sent early this week to Senator Hitchcock are said by "Perrinax" political editor of the Echo de Paris to be aimed at France by name, but at Marshal Foch by implication.

The so-called imperialism of France, says the writer, in discussing Mr. Wilson's letter, "consists in the conviction, fortified by all the lessons of history, that to guarantee herself against attacks from Central Europe she must hold the Rhine bridgeheads." In the course of his article "Perrinax" says President Wilson went to the session of the supreme council on May 29, 1919, much perturbed and read to Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George a letter from Pierepont B. Noyes, American member of the Rhineland commission who declared the agreement reached on May 11 for the administration of the Rhineland was "more brutal than its authors themselves would desire as it provides for intolerable oppression of 6,000,000 inhabitants of the region during many years."

Mr. Noyes' letter added that American officers with whom he had discussed the question strongly supported his view and was accompanied by a plan of occupation involving a military administration, it is said.

"This plan" the article asserts, "was nothing more or less than the conventional transfer of power."

CARRANZA WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

Mexican Political Situation Still Clouded Though Election Is Almost at Hand

Mexico City, Mar. 11.—With the presidential election less than six months away, the political situation in Mexico is so obscure that it is impossible to state definitely whether there are three or six candidates.

President Carranza has been emphatic in his statements that he intends to retire when his term of office expires next December. He has declared for honest elections and a peaceful transfer of power.

A recent conference of seventeen Mexican governors held in the national capital took cognizance of their chief's attitude by issuing a manifesto to the people in which they pledged their support to the legally elected president. The governor's conference was declared by the local press to have deep political significance inasmuch as elaborate plans were made by the executives for holding elections, each governor to exercise complete control over the voting in his state.

One significant part of their program was the elimination of the federal army from politics. This was in accord with a recent order from the War Department, made at the direction of President Carranza, to the effect that army men must not meddle in politics.

Generals Obregon and Gonzales are conducting vigorous campaigns each being aided by an official newspaper. Ignacio Ponillas is an avowed candidate although yet he has not forsaken his ambassadorial duties in Washington.

If the present administration favors one of the three announced candidates—Obregon, Gonzales or Ponillas—it has kept the fact carefully concealed. Obregon and President Carranza appear to have broken after a friendship of years' standing and El Monitor Republicano, the Obregon organ, is vehement in its attacks upon the president.

TORNADO WRECKS MISSOURI TOWNS

Joplin, Mo., Mar. 11.—Three men were killed in a tornado that struck Nevada, Mo., this afternoon destroying part of a three-story building occupied by the Bank of Nevada, and blowing out windows in the courthouse.

Springfield, Mo., Mar. 11.—Ten persons are known to be dead, one is reported dead, two missing, and eight injured as the result of a tornado which swept through the Valley of Turkey Creek in Taney county today.

REBEL COLONEL TELLS OF PLOT

Palacios Admits He Carried Cordoba Letter to Jenkins in Arranging Kidnapping.

Mexico City, Mar. 11.—Procopio Palacios, described as being a rebel colonel and second in command to the bandit leader Federico Cordoba, under pressure of a "third degree" examination by the police of Puebla, yesterday told the inquirers that he carried letters from Cordoba to William O. Jenkins former United States consul agent at Puebla, for the purpose of arranging details for the kidnapping of Jenkins by Cordoba. Palacios was recently arrested at Puebla because of his alleged connections with Cordoba.

Press dispatches from Puebla, containing the foregoing information say that Palacios at first denied he was a member of Cordoba's band but under the police inspector's "third degree" examination he later admitted carrying the bandit's letters to Jenkins, the dispatches declare.

Palacios the advices said also informed the authorities that another part he took in the alleged conspiracy was to bring horses from Cordoba's camp to the Mayorazgo factory near Puebla where Jenkins met him and accompanied him to Cordoba's headquarters.

The Puebla police plan to confront Jenkins with Palacios the dispatches say.

Washington, Mar. 11.—Relatives and friends of Americans kidnapped by Federico Villa need have no concern as to their safety and may dismiss all fear that they may be held for ransom if they repose full confidence in a communication recently received from the Mexican bandit leader. According to his note of reassurances, he has adopted the only practical means he can think of to get a friendly conversation with various representative Americans who cross his trail, and while they are his "guests" they will be treated with every consideration and returned unharmed and unrobbed to their friends.

The substance of Villa's communication was transmitted unofficially to officers of the intelligence branch of the war department coincident with a consular report received at the state department announcing the release of Joseph Williams, who had been carried off into the mountains by Villa last week after an attack on a train in which Williams was a passenger. Williams was the fifth American captured by the outlaw in two months, all of whom have been released without the payment of ransom.

It was explained in the message Villa succeeded in getting here, that only a vague idea of what was going on in the outside world could be had where he was and the desire to learn more, to gain the Americans point of view and a determination to give opportunities to carry back with them some of his own theories of what a government in Mexico should be had caused him to determine to gather in his guests where he might find them regardless of their willingness to accept his invitation. He added that from time to time others would be brought in, but urged those interested not to become alarmed for it was no part of his plan either to injure them or collect ransom.

WATSON DOES NOT WORRY SMITHWICK

By GEO. H. MANNING.
Washington, March 11.—When The Journal correspondent asked Congressman Smithwick today if he had any statement to make relative to the announcement of the second candidate against him he replied that he did not but remarked, "If the first candidate to announce should convince the folks that he is in good for all the things he says he is in this announcement, and the last candidate should prove that he has a corner on patriotism, then the outlook for just a plain ordinary person like me is somewhat gloomy."

Mr. Smithwick seemed to be quite optimistic, however, with never a suspicion of gloom.

LIQUOR IS SEIZED IN RESIDENCE

Miami, March 11.—Liquors valued at \$15,000 were seized in a residence at Palm Beach Monday, it became known today. Two men were arrested as go-betweens, but the principals are said to be still at large. It is supposed it was smuggled from the Bahamas.

FEDERAL JURY MAKES REPORT IN COAL QUIZ

Coal Miners and Operators Are Charged With Enhancing Prices of Necessities

LEVER ACT VIOLATED

More Than Half of Defendants Understood to Be Operators; Names Not Made Public

Indianapolis, Mar. 11.—Indictments charging conspiracy were returned against 125 mine operators and miners by a special federal grand jury this afternoon. The indictments were drawn under the Lever act and charges as reported are to enhance the price of necessities by restricting distribution limiting manufacture and by other means, and conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States as defined in the criminal code. Those indicted are chiefly from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Federal District Judge A. B. Anderson fixed bonds in some of the cases and charges as reported are to enhance the price of necessities by restricting distribution limiting manufacture and by other means, and conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States as defined in the criminal code. Those indicted are chiefly from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

More than half the defendants are operators, it was said.

HITCHCOCK TO ANSWER BRYAN

Commoner's Statement That He Would Not Abide by Instructions Starts Argument.

Lincoln, Neb., Mar. 11.—W. J. Bryan's recent statement that if elected a delegate to the democratic national convention he would not vote for the presidential nomination of United States Senator G. M. Hitchcock has been replied to by J. H. Mithen, manager of a Hitchcock-for-President club with a statement that "Senator Hitchcock's friends welcome the issue" and "will meet Bryan in every precinct in Nebraska."

Mr. Mithen said Mr. Bryan had "spent many years preaching in favor of constitutions and now he asks the people of Nebraska to elect him as delegate and instruct him, and then serves notice on them in advance that instructions to him will not be binding."

"He has always taken the position that the rules that govern men's actions do not apply to him," Mr. Mithen added.

Among reasons for Mr. Bryan for his opposition to Senator Hitchcock was that the senator had voted against submission of the federal prohibition and suffrage amendments.

HATS FOR WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

London, Mar. 11.—"Hats for women members of parliament" have made their first appearance, the enterprise of a Regent Street fashion store which has been besieged by interested feminine shop gazers.

The little hats thus labelled are brimless and of the brette university cap and tricorne style. Black and dark brown are the only colors used. One coquettish model has a long silken tassel dangling over the right ear.

CENSUS FIGURES ARE ANNOUNCED

Washington, Mar. 11.—The census bureau to announce the population of Louisville, Kentucky, is 234,931, an increase of 9.10 per cent over 1910. St. Joseph, Missouri, 77,735, an increase of four.

MISSION TO ASK ARMENIA MANDATE

Washington, March 11.—Recommendations that the United States accept mandate over Armenia are understood to be contained in the report of the American mission under Major General Harbord that recently toured that country to obtain first hand information.

UNDERCLASSMEN CLEMSON STRIKE

Greenville, S. C., March 11.—President Riggs, of Clemson college, called a meeting of trustees of the institution next Saturday to consider the situation arising from the departure of virtually all underclassmen after differences with college authorities. It was announced tonight. Upper classmen will be given a ten-day holiday pending efforts of settlement. If the trouble which arose over methods of discipline.

EXPORT COAL PERMITS RULE AGAIN IN FORCE

The Tidewater Coal Exchange, the government coal controlling agency under the president's latest proclamation, has directed that W. C. Dillard continue his duties as port coal officer for the L. & N. R. R. at the Port of Pensacola. In accordance with the rulings, Mr. Dillard directs that permits must be obtained for bunkering ships for foreign ports and for export cargoes to foreign and insular ports. Permits are to be obtained from J. W. Howe, 149 Broadway, N. Y., through Mr. Dillard.

HART LECTURES ON EDUCATION

Noted Educator Speaks at Armory Hall Tonight on Work at Mooseheart Home.

Albert Bushnell Hart, scientist, philosopher and lecturer of national reputation will lecture tonight at the Armory hall under auspices of the local order of Moose. Dr. Hart is professor of the science of government in Harvard University and is touring the Southern states in company with Mrs. Hart. They arrived in Pensacola yesterday.

Dr. Hart will give a picture of Mooseheart, the orphan's home of the Moose and will take up the vocational education of children. He will outline the aims and purposes of Mooseheart and will describe the activities of the home. The lecture will be free to the public.

Dr. Hart is using his vacation year from the university in visiting many states and his tour will also take him through California, Honolulu and then through the north. The tour will take a year to complete. In every city where there is a local order of Moose the professor lectures on the wonderful work being done at Mooseheart. Ten years ago Dr. Hart made a tour of the South and at the conclusion of the journey wrote a book of his observations. It was called the Southern South, and attracted a great deal of favorable comment at that time.

Mooseheart, said Dr. Hart, is the pioneer institute of "vocational education." The home has over 800 children and there are all being taught useful trades and professions. The institution is making book educational practical, continued the professor, and it is establishing a national reputation as being the school that trains for life.

The home has an income of over a million dollars annually and the plan is valued at over two and a half million. It has 1,000 acres of the best loam black land that could be found in the state of Illinois, said the professor.

The institution has been watched and assisted by the foremost educators in America, and has the endorsement of Roosevelt, Wood, Monroe and many other prominent Americans. There is not another institution in America that is doing the work that Mooseheart is, he said. The school is managed by a board of governors consisting of eight men. This board has complete control of the institution under the order of Moose. Dr. Hart is one of the governors.

In speaking of Pensacola, Dr. and Mrs. Hart were both enthusiastic. They complimented the city upon having such a hotel as the San Carlos, saying that in all cities they had visited in the south that they had never been guests in any hotel showing the courtesy, friendliness and home-likeness as the San Carlos.

Dr. Hart said that Pensacola should be the gateway for all tourists going or coming in the southern part of the state. Campaigns should be staged in having the railway offices sell tickets by way of Pensacola, allowing stop-overs in this city.

Dr. Hart visited several places of historical interest in the city yesterday and today will visit the naval station, Fort Barrancas and the old fort San Carlos.

BRITAIN PLANS COTTON GROWING

London, Mar. 11.—Empire cotton growing on a commercial basis almost immediately was foreshadowed from the meeting held yesterday in the house of commons which was attended by some of the Lancashire members of the house and others financially interested in the cotton trade, according to the Manchester Guardian, which says it was suggested that fifteen million pounds sterling be provided for commercial development of cotton in some British colony or colonies to be selected.

NO FUTURE ALLIED LOANS

Washington, Mar. 11.—Announcement by Secretary Houston that no more loans be made to allies is believed tonight to indicate adoption by the treasury of the policy favored by debtor nations of deferring interest payments for the next three years or more. More than nine billion dollars of ten billion authorized by congress has already been advanced to the allies.

SIMS DECLARES ATLANTIC FLEET WAS NOT KEPT IN READINESS FOR BATTLE DESPITE URGENT DEMANDS

BIG COAL BIN IS COMPLETED

Corona Coal Company Structure Will Hold 3,000 Tons in Reserve for Bunkers.

OFFICE OPENED HERE

Bin Is City Block Long and Ten Feet High—Will Prevent Shortage in Rail Tie-up

To facilitate bunkering ships the Corona Coal Co. of New Orleans, has completed a huge coal bin at the G. F. & A. wharf with a capacity of over 3,000 tons of coal. The bin was completed yesterday and is ready to receive the first train load of bunker coal. The local office will be under the supervision of I. B. Whiteman of the Corona Co. Mr. Whiteman left yesterday to confer with the home officials of the company.

The big coal bin will contain more than 60 cars of bunker coal when filled to capacity, or more than 3,000 tons. It is planned to keep the bin full, from which to draw coal for ships when railways are unable to deliver the coal from the tracks.

The bin is more than a city block in length and is 10 feet in height. It is built of heavy deal timber and runs parallel with the G. F. & A. tracks near the dock. Coal from the train may be dumped into the bin direct from the cars without being handled and when needed it is taken from the bin by a steam shovel working on a crane. The shovel empties into cars and the cars run up the chute to the coal chute of the G. F. & A. From the latter chute the coal is emptied direct into the ship.

With the building of the big coal bin Pensacola as a coaling port for ships, will have the best facilities for bunkering ships of any port in the Gulf. Ships entering this port for coal in the past have depended upon the railroads for coal supplies, but with the completion of the bin, a reserve supply of coal will be kept on hand to coal more than one ship. The Indian, the largest ship that makes this port takes only about 2,000 tons of bunker coal.

LOST SCHOONER WAS HERE LAST

The J. Frank Seavey, Which Docked at Bruce Dry Docks, Is Abandoned at Sea.

The American four-master schooner J. Frank Seavey was abandoned at sea and the crew landed safely at St. John, New Brunswick, according to telegrams received here yesterday. The Seavey left Pensacola about a week ago, bound for Cuba. She was caught in the heavy gale and became unmanageable.

The Seavey came into this port recently from Spain and was dry docked by the Bruce company where a new bottom, steering gear and other repairs were made. The schooner was owned by a Boston company and had been used in trans-Atlantic trade.

The schooner left Pensacola with a cargo of lumber and was commanded by Capt. Nicholson. She was loaded here by Frank Rivers. No details of the wreck was given in the advices received here.

CONFERENCES FAIL TO END CAR STRIKE

Atlanta, March 11.—Conferences of company and union representatives today failed to settle the street car strike after the men refused to obey orders of their international officers to return. The company made no effort to operate cars.

Union leaders reiterated they are unable to accept fifteen per cent wage increase the arbitration board granted because it would not give the men a "living wage." The company issued a statement saying the union violated their agreement to abide by arbitration and that the issues become one of "law, order, Americanism or chaos, anarchy, radicalism."

NAVY MAY SEIZE FUEL OIL NEEDED

Washington, Mar. 11.—The navy is prepared to commandeer fuel oil necessary for its fighting ships if its requirements are not covered at "reasonable" prices, when bids are opened Tuesday, Secretary Daniels announced today.

Asserts That Months Were Lost Before Squadron Was Ordered to Join Grand Fleet.

CABLE RULE UNCERTAIN

Admiral Tells Senate Committee That Hoover Can Explain Desperation of Needs.

Washington, March 11.—Charges that the Atlantic fleet was not kept in readiness during the war were added by Rear Admiral Sims to his arraignment of navy department policy in his testimony today before the senate investigating committee. He declared that months were lost before the battleship squadron was ordered to join the British grand fleet and when ordered it was necessary for them to dock first, causing a delay of another two or three weeks.

He read a cablegram from the navy department dated July 10, 1917, containing an outline of the department's policy and declaring that "while a successful termination of the present war must always be the first allied aim and will probably result in diminished tension throughout the world, the future position of the United States must in no way be jeopardized by any disintegration of our main fighting fleet."

The same cablegram, Admiral Sims said, contained this statement: "The navy department announces as its general plan of action the following: 'Its willingness to send its minor fighting forces in any number not incompatible with home needs to any field of action deemed advisable to the allied admiralty council; its unwillingness as a matter of policy to separate any division from the main fleet for service abroad although it is willing to send the entire battleship fleet abroad to act as a united but cooperating unit when the emergency is deemed to warrant it.'"

With regard to this message and statement of policy Admiral Sims said it was the "first definite statement of policy I had received, arriving a few days over three months after we had declared war."

"The astounding features of this policy were, however, that while it stated a clear intention to cooperate to the fullest degree, still such cooperation was conditioned first upon an adequate defense of our own waters and next upon the future position of the United States after this war was finished," said the admiral. "I am wholly unable to conceive of any war policy, particularly in a world war of this nature, which was certain to exhaust all of the participants with the possible exception of ourselves based upon the requirements of any possible future war."

A message received from the navy department dated July 5 to the effect that several small vessels were being sent to augment his forces "indicated that they were at last beginning to realize that there was a war being fought in European waters," declared Admiral Sims.

On July 30 Admiral Sims testified he sent the navy department a review of the discussions of the allied naval council in which he stated that "it was made apparent that closer coordination of effort should be immediately established between the United States and the allies," and reiterated his previous requests for more small craft with which to fight submarines.

Even as late as January, 1918, he was still calling for more destroyers, Admiral Sims said, and by that time he declared his predictions that the allies would lose the war unless the United States gave more complete naval cooperation were being justified by results and the navy department were beginning to carry out his recommendations of six and eight months before.

On April 23, August 24, and September, 1918, Admiral Sims said he wrote the department expressing his disappointment at the apparent non-success of the destroyer building program in the United States and urging the necessity of "speeding" production of anti-submarine craft and sending every available small vessel to the war zone even at the expense of the protection of the coasts of the United States.

"I am only introducing testimony so far along in 1918 at this time to bring out the accumulated effect at not having thrown our full weight into the war at the beginning," the admiral said. "The situation was so serious and the consequences of failure so terrible that I went beyond the channels which the navy afforded me and enlisted the services of such men as Ambassador Page."

Herbert Hoover will be called to testify in the senate investigation of the navy's conduct of the war.

Rear Admiral Sims told the inquiry committee that Mr. Hoover had an intimate knowledge of the situation in Europe at the time American entered the war and asked him to be summoned to substantiate the admiral's testimony with regard to the gravity of the allies' position at that time.

Admiral Sims said he had received a note from Mr. Hoover saying he would be here Saturday and Chairman Hale agreed to ask him on that day.

Admiral Sims said he would like to have the former food administrator called before he proceeded further in order that there should "be no doubt in my mind that I have substantiated the part of my letter in which I described the gravity of the crisis which we faced in 1917 and pointed out how near

(No. 1—Continued on Page 2)